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this. Others have failed in this respect likewise. Nevertheless, the commercial and legal texts must come into their own before a satisfactory history of the Babylonians and Assyrians can be written.

The price of the book will, unfortunately, keep the book in the class of "reference books" to be purchased by the libraries of our colleges and universities. There is a crying need of a good history of Babylonia and Assyria for students.

The reviewer wishes he could say that as much care had been given to the proof-reading as to the writing of this work.

D. D. L.

EISZFELDT, OTTO. *Krieg und Bibel*. [Religionsgeschichtlicher Volksbücher.] Tübingen: Mohr, 1915. 84 pages. M. 1.

To write an objective history of the wars of Israel would be to write practically the entire history of Israel, at least in the pre-exilic period. Wars and rumors of war succeeded one another almost continuously. An almost equally large task confronts him who would theorize as to the place of war in Hebrew development, the legitimacy of the various wars, their effects upon national character, and their influence upon Hebrew religion. Pastor Eiszfeldt has confined himself almost entirely to the presentation of an objective and chronologically arranged list of the wars of Israel and to an exposition of the fact that in early Israel the wars of Israel were all also the wars of Yahweh, while in later Israel under the preaching of the prophets the wars of Israel came to be looked upon as the means employed by Yahweh to discipline and punish Israel for its sins. No attempt is made at any new investigation of the data; this lies outside of the scope of this series. But the author offers a simple and readable statement of the main facts in the sphere of Hebrew military activity. The attitude of the New Testament toward war is perhaps somewhat cursorily treated, only 13 pages of the 84 being allotted to it.

J. M. P. S.

The Codex Alexandrinus [Royal MS I D V-VIII] in *Reduced Photographic Facsimile*. *Old Testament*: Part I, Genesis-Ruth. London: British Museum, 1915. £1 15s. net.

The first autotype facsimile of Alexandrinus was published in four volumes, running from 1879 to 1883. The plates of this reproduced the pages of the manuscript in full size. The work was done under the editorial supervision of E. Maunde Thompson. In 1909, the reduced facsimile of that portion of the manuscript containing the New Testament and the Clementine Epistles appeared. The present volume is a continuation of this latter enterprise and will be followed by three more parts, completing the Old Testament and the codex. The editorship of this facsimile is in the competent hands of F. G. Kenyon. It is hardly necessary to say that the work has been splendidly done. The photography is beyond praise. The size of the plates represents a reduction of about one-third from the original. This does not diminish the value of the facsimile for practical purposes, the type remaining clear and distinct; but it makes a lower price possible and so brings the ownership of the facsimile within reach of many scholars for whom the larger edition was out of the question. One advantage of the reduced facsimile is the editor's addition at the foot of each plate of the chapter and verses contained on the plate. This greatly facilitates ready reference.

Now that it is coming to be generally recognized that no single codex or edition represents the original Septuagint and that said original can be attained, even approximately, only after a long and patient labor of comparison and classification of manu-

scripts, it may be expected that there will be an increasing demand for facsimiles of the more important codices at a reasonable price. The study of facsimiles and of careful collations will prepare the way for intelligent appreciation of that history of the Septuagint text which must some day be written. J. M. P. S.

WICKS, HENRY J. *The Doctrine of God in the Jewish Apocryphal and Apocalyptic Literature*. London: Hunter & Longhurst, 1915. xii+371 pages. 10s.

BURKITT, F. CRAWFORD. *Jewish and Christian Apocalypses*. [The Schweich Lectures, 1913.] London: Humphrey Milford, 1914. vii+80 pages. 3s.

Dr. Wicks has treated his subject in three chapters headed "The Transcendence of God," "The Justice of God," and "The Grace of God," which are subdivided in three periods of a century each. In the nine resulting sections every relevant passage in the literature is studied carefully and an attempt made to determine its exact meaning; at the end of each section the results are summarized and at the end of each chapter they are resummarized. The result is an extremely convenient compendium for quick orientation and rapid reference that must represent an amazing amount of labor on the author's part.

Further than this the book makes no claim to go, and its title is slightly misleading, for what it offers is rather a systematized collection of data for determining the doctrine of God than a presentation of the doctrine itself. Little is done to trace the relation and development of the ideas within the period treated, and outside of that period the author does not even glance. A second volume giving a historical treatment that would also take into consideration the origin of the concepts is greatly to be desired. And unfortunately the present volume was prepared before Canon Charles's standard edition of the Apocrypha and Pseudepigrapha was available, and the work was done entirely with the aid of the older English translations, the German versions being disregarded entirely. In fact, very little attention has been paid to the work of Continental scholars, except where their results were available through translations, and the limits thus imposed are obvious.

Dr. Burkitt has presented his own conception of the apocalyptic literature in a very readable little volume full of suggestive hints (such as the parallel drawn on p. 30 between "Enoch" and Posidonius). The only important independent positions taken are a vigorous defense of the Gtze MS of Enoch (in Appendix I) and a protest against literary-critical dissection of the Ascension of Isaiah (pp. 45 ff.). Apocalypses are "inherently inconsistent," "a logical Apocalypse would most likely be a dull Apocalypse" (p. 49). B. S. E.

NEW TESTAMENT

PATTON, CARL S. *Sources of the Synoptic Gospels*. New York: Macmillan, 1915. xiii+263 pages. \$1.30.

Part I (pp. 3-120) of this work aims to give a survey of generally accepted synoptic results; it is clearly and attractively written and will serve admirably as an introduction to the Synoptic Problem. In Part II the author offers his own contribution to the subject, an argument that Q was used by Matthew and Luke in two different recensions that are to explain not only the different forms of the Q sayings in these